TRBY'S REPLY TO FARLEY. "A SOFT ANSWER TURNETH AWAY WRATH."

The Senator Alleges that there Was a Conspiracy to Disrupt the Reform Movement-No Pistols, No Coffee, No

Editors Laurensville Herold: anybody else. The public are not interested in such literature, and therefore do not expect me in this reply to engage in any such blackguardism. The public, however, have a right to be informed as to the truth or falsity of any statement of alleged fact that may be contained in Gen. Farley's

There are only tho statements of moment in the letter as I read it.

First, that I dictated to my private secretary an article, which appeared the second week of March in the Augusta Chronicle, signed "Craddock," without the consent or knowledge of the person who uses that nom de plume. Second, that I inspired an editorial, which was written by Mr. W. T.

Crews, in the Laurensville Herald. The first charge is as ridiculous as it is false. The idea of a person with a thimble full of sense forging the name of a newspaper man is laughable in the extreme; but I am willing that the public should know the whole truth about that "Craddock" letter:

Mr. James H. Tillman, a son of Congressman Tillman, was, about the date of the "Craddock" letter, the correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle in Washington, and "Craddock" was his washington, and Graducta was his nom do plume. On Saturday, just one week after the inauguration of the President, Major William T. Gary, of Augusta, and Mr. James H. Tillman came into my sitting room at the National Hotel. Major Gary said to Tillman that what he had told him a few moments before ought to be repeated to Irby. I asked what it was, and Till-

man told the following tale:
That he had just left the Metropolitan Hotel, where he had had a long conversation with General H. L. Farley, who had remained in Washington since inauguration. He said that Farley had read him a long abusive com-munication addressed to the Reformers of South Carolina, showing that Till-man and Irby were unsafe, unwise, extreme, dangerous leaders; and that the Reform Movement could not be perpetuated without throwing them overboard and putting more conserva-tive leaders in front. He asked Tillman to publish it in the Augusta Chronicle with his (Farley's) nom de plume, saying that the piece would attract great attention, create a great sensation, and that, at the proper time, he would come out and assume its au-thorship. Tillman said that he refused to publish it unless he would allow the editor of his paper to know the author. He told Tillman that that was the had been arranged and agreed upon:
That General Butler was to run for reelection to the Senate, Shell was to be supported by the Conservatives, or Antis, and milder Reformers for Govor ernor; and that he (Gen. Farley) was to run for Congress in Shell's district. He said they would like to get Talbert into the combination, but that it could not be arranged unless George Tillman would agree to let up on and support Talbert, and in that way get the Conservatives to support Talbert for re-election. Farley offered Tillman a place on the ticket as Adjutant and Inspector General if he would go to his father and make the arrangements by which he would not oppose but support Talbert's re-election. (At this time every one in Washington knew that the Governor and Colonel Tillman were not on speaking terms.) I asked Mr. Tillman what his reply to Farley was and he said that he told Farley that blood was thicker than water, and he would be d-d if he would go back on his uncle for Butler or anybody

paper fake or the truth, and he re-To show you that I mean business, I'll publish if in full." There and then he wrote the piece signed "Craddock." I did not have anything further to do it appeared in the papers; thought nothing of it until the following week, when I heard him read a certificate from some one to the effect that he with it: did not see it any more until (Jim Tillman) had written and was the author of the "Cracdock" letter. That night in my room between 9 and 10 o'clock, while Dr. Pope and I were talking, Jim Tillman came in, and asked him to rehearse the whole tale to Dr. Pope, which he did, exhibiting the "Craddock" letter, and saying that it would go off by telegraph in a few

asked him if this was a news-

As to the piece referred to from the Laurensville Herald I can only say that I knew nothing of it until I saw it in print. The subjoined letter from Mr. Crews on that subject will explain it-

In conclusion, I will ask the public to think of one thing only: Why did not Gen. Farley ask of me an explana-tion, if he believes what he pretends to believe of the assumed wrong I did The evident reason to me he sought no explanation is that, if he the opportunity to abuse me for political purposes; for he knew had he called on me a satisfactory answer would have been given him, his excuse for have been given him, his excuse for denouncing me and his chance for ingratiating himself with the Conserva-tive element would have been lost.

I leave it to the public to say whether wents subsequent to the fourth of last March have not proved that Jim Till-m. an told the truth when he came to me with the report of this conversation bet veen him and General Farley. I need not give the argument why I beneed not give the argument why I be-lieve Jim Tillman told the truth, for I am sa tisfied that every one who reads the new vspapers and who has watched the turn is in politics, will see that there was trut b and lots of it in what Till-

Pope, Mr. Tighe, Mr. W. T. Crews, and Maj. V. T. Gary, of Augusta, which will prove conclusively that the charges made by Gen. Farley are false. This philippic against me is but the fulfillment of the scheme as concoted last March. The scheme, however, was amended by leaving out Governor Tillman for reason's winch must be apparent to every sensible person. Gen. parent to every sensible person. Gen. Farley reasons thus: I will abuse trby and thereby please every Conservative in the State and will threaten Tillman and sewhis mouth up, and by praising

Shell will get enough Tilimanites to beat Stanyarne Wilson for Congress.

not dictated by you to your private secretary, nor was it sent to the Chronicle for publication either by you With this explanation I am done with

I am, very respectfully, John L. M. IRBY.

NEWBERRY, S. C., July 11, '93. Editors Laurensville Herold:

A few days ago a communication was published in the several daily papers from General Farley, abusing me fosupposed wrongs I had done him. I cannot engage in a personal abusive controversy with General Farley, or anybody else. The public are not inhand, sometime during Saturday night a week after the inauguration of Grover Cleveland. When he entered the room you asked him to rehearse as nearly as possible the conversation between him and Gen. Farley at the Metropolitan Hotel that day. He un-hesitatingly and promptly told the fol-lowing foots:

nesitatingly and promptly told the fol-lowing facts:
That Gen. Farley had read to him a communication addressed to the Re-formers of South Carolina, rather de-nunciatory, than otherwise, of Tillman and Irby as leaders of the party, and asked Tillman to have it published in the Atlanta Constitution under a nom de plume, saying that as a newspaper man he could have it done under a nom man he could have it done under a nom de plume and would not have to expose his identity. He told Tiliman that if the article took well with the Reformers, he would come out and avow himself as its author. He also said that he would give Jim Tillman a place on a State ticket, to be made up, as adjutant general. He (Tillman) further emphasized the fact of his authorship of the "Craddock" latter by read-

ship of the "Craddock" letter by reading it to me and by saying that he was on his way to the telegraph office on 14th Street to send it to the Augusta Chronicle. He also said that when-ever he had communications of this character to publish he used the nom de plume "Craddock" instead of his initials "J. H. T."

This information not only surprised me, but I was horrified to think that such things were going on among the Reformers, and especially among the leaders. Senator Irby was also indig-nant at it, and asked me, who intended to return home by way of Columbia in a few days, to see Governor Tillman and tell him what Jim Tillman had said, for the reason that Senator Irby was afraid the Governor would not see the Sunday edition of the Chronicle. In passing through Columbia I went

to Gov. Tillman's house and gave him the information we had received from Jim Tillman in Washington. I make this statement to you voluntarily because you must have forgotten that I knew anything about it, or you would have written to me; and because it is due to you and to truth that the public should know the truth and the authorship of this whole matter.

Your friend,

This is to certify that Senator Irby did not dictate to me any article signed "Craddock," published in the Augusta Chronicle, or elsewhere, and that I knew nothing whatever of that I knew nothing whatever of its composition. Mr. Jas. H. Tillman, to my knowledge, never disavowed the authorship of the Craddock letter. It had been stated that Mr. Tillman opening gun of the campaign next denied responsibility for a part of the year against Tillman's and Irby's leadership of the Reform movement. He further said that the following slate bed here away and a said that the following slate be had repudlated any part of it, showed me, and others I presume a note in the nature of a certificate, in which Mr. Caughman stated that Mr. Tillman declared himself the author of the article signed "Craddock."

M. F. TIGHE.

On last Friday, June 30th, Gen. Farley came into the Herald office, and after being seated, the following con versation took place between myself

and Mr. Farley:
Mr. Farley—Mr. Crews, didn't you
publish an article in the Herald the other week in which you stated that I attended an Alliance caucus in Spartanburg? and wasn't something said about sharpening Brutus daggers for Till-man, etc? Was the article an editorial or communication?

Mr. Crews—There was an article of that nature published in the Herald a week or two ago, but the Farley mention was not intended to apply to you—it was Lid Farley. There was also something said about "Brutus daggers," and was an editorial written by Mr. Farley-Where did you get your

information from? Didn't some one here give you the information? Mr. Crews—No, sir. I got my information from some one of the daily papers. I am not sure, but I think it was the Greenville News, and the editorial was based on the information contained in a dispatch sent from

Spartanburg.
Mr. Farley—I think you are mis taken about getting your information from the Greenville News, as I have never seen anything of that ind in

Mr. Crews—Possibly I may be mistaken about getting my information from the News, but I am positive that I got it from some one of the daily papers. No individual gave it to me

verbally or otherwise.

Mr. Farley's questioning me in re gard to the source of my information in regard to the editorial in question imressed me at the time that he was en deavoring to extort from me a virtual admission that some one in Laurens had given me the said information. hen he afterwards alluded to the fact that he had a personal enemy here who was trying to injure him, and other such expressions, without directby naming any one, I could plainly see that his references were to Senator Irby. I then told Mr. Farley dis-tinctly and positively that neither Senator Irby nor any one else had ever mentioned the subject to me, and that I was responsible for the editorial and

the reference to "Brutus daggers, The above is the conversation which took place between Mv. Farley and myself, as well as I can remember, and the substance of what I have written and what was said by us on the oc casion referred to can be substantiated by three other employees in the Herald office, who heard the copyersa-

W. T. CREWS.

MACON, GA., July 10, 1893. SIR:—Your letter dated July 8th, n which you enclose a card published by Honorable H. L. Farley, is received. You request me to furnish you for you request me to turnish you lot publication a statement of facts which came within my knowledge in reference to the article published in the Augusta Chronicle over the signifure

"Craddock."

I have no intention to espouse the cause of any of the parties interested is this controversy, with all of whom my veletions are friendly. I yield to what I dozegive to be my duty and do an act of simple parties to you in making the following steament:

The article signed "Craddock" was

With this explanation I am done with the newspapers as a means of adjusting differences.

Or your private secretary. During my stay in Washington, I was present in your rooms at the National Hotel when conversation was had in reference

to it and the article was read over to you in my presence by the author before it was sent to the Chronicle for Meation. Very respectfully, W. T. GARY.

Hon. J. L. M. Irby, United States Senator, Laurens, S. C.

GEN. HAMPTON'S VIEWS.

He Believes the Dispensary Law Un-constitutional and Predicts its Over-throw.

The Washington Post publishes the following interview: Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Caro-lina, commissioner of railways, has returned to the capital after a tour of 10,000 miles. Considering his advanced age he has stood the trip remarkably well. He is slightly fatigued, but otherwise none the worse for it.

"I went out over the Union Pacific. he said to a reporter, "returned by way of the Northern Pacific. Both of these roads I found in excellent physical condition. They are constantly improving, and despite the immense stretches of territory which they cover are kept as sound as a nut. I should judge that they are prosperous, and when the transportation of the pro-ducts of the West and Northwest begins will, of course, do much more pusiness than is transacted at present. They are in so good a state that I shall be in no hurry to make my report, as there is nothing in their condition to call for special comment. Probably the report will not be handed in before

December."

When asked for an opinion regarding the State liquor dispensary law with which South Carolina is at present ent wrestling in travail and agony of spirit, the General grew emphatic. He raised himself from the bed upon which he was lying and brought down his hand with a thump upon the cover-

"It is an outrage," he said, "and has already done the State a harm that will require months to repair The law is the product of a lot of people who are dissatisfied with the exist-ing condition of things and do not know exactly what they want. All that they do know is that they want something not in sight.

"The statute is plainly unconstitu-tional and will be so decided. Then what is to become of the State's reve-nues, that are absolutely necessary to the conduct of its business? The law will hurt us not only in dollars and cents, but in reputation as well. A commonwealth that has occupied a place in the front rank of the American place in the front rank of the American sisterhood has been degraded to the position of a bar-keeper. There is no morality in it, nor reason nor anything except demagogy and a desire for gain that will not be realized. The men who are at present in control of affairs are able to do much to injure South Carolina, and the dispensary law is an earnest of their power. I do not know that anything has happened in the State since the days of reconstruction that I have more sincerely re-

around all right, but it will be a bitter and costly lesson. The embarkation of he State in the liquor selling business is one of the fruits of the Ocala platform which met with a warm welcome in South Carolina. In the matter of centralization the old Federal party was nothing to the doctrines of this latter day school.

'I believe the law to be unconstitutional, because it takes a business from the hands of the individual, and usurps to itself a monopoly. As well might it arrogate the sole production of tobacco, or rice, or corn, or cane, or cotton. The money which will be lost when the scheme is exploded is the least serious feature in the matter, however. It is the malodorous reputation of it that will cling to us for years to come that

'To South Carolinians who have ived long there, who have watched with pride the extrication of the State from slough of despond in which it was left by the civil war and who have aided, so far as they could, its upward progress, the present situation is peuliarly irritating.
"We feel a kind of personal shame

as though opproblum had been cast upon us singly. It is a very sorry return for years of unselfish labor. We hope for the best, however. The men who have foisted the farce known as the 'dispensary law' upon us cannot remain in power forever. In the mean-time the citizens who have the good of South Carolina at heart are fighting it with every legitimate means within their power. I am rejoiced to see the the honest and intelligent judiciary are with them. I believe that in a little while the State as a barroom will be college to a proposed. be only an unsavory memory.

DEATH OF BISHOP GREGG.-A telegram from Austin, Texas, announces the death of Bishop Alexander Gregg, formerly chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn.

Bishop Gregg was born in Cheraw S. C., in 1819, and was one of the most minent representatives of this diseminent representatives of this distinguished family. In 1859 he was elected first Bishop of Texas, and this vast jurisdiction he continued to administer until 1874, when the late Rev. R. W. B. Elliott was elected Bishop of Western Texas and the Rev. Charles Garrett!was appointed to the mission ary jurisdiction of Northern Texas. Even after the division of the dio cese, however, Bishop Gregg found himself possessed of too large a terri-

tory for a man advanced in years as he was. He continued, however, to labor unremittingly long after his physical man was broken down by the ex-tent of his work. In 1837 Bishop Gregg tent of his work. In 1837 Bishop Gregg successfied the Rev. William Mercer Green as chappellor of the University of the South until last year. Bishop Gregg was a man of remark-

Bishop Gregg was a man of remarkable capacity and wonderful activity, and his long and eventful life has been one proling of good results. In 1867 he visited England and it was while there that he published the "History of the Old Cheraws," a work of considerable values and appropriate to give siderable value and purporting to give an account of the early settlement of

-C. D. Barker, editor of the South-C. D. Barker, editor of the Southern Star, Atlanta, and secretary of the Georgia Press Association, was expelled from his office in the Association last week, because he had obtained passes for members and sold them to outside parties.

The resignation of Superintendent Porter of the Census Bureau has been accepted, to take effect July 31st, and he has been granted leave of absence until that date. BILL ARP ON FINANCE.

He Dosen't Understand the Situation, but Thinks we Need a Statesman to Untangle the Financial Skein. Atlanta Constitution.

Silver and gold. I wish that I did

inderstand it. I have said so much

about bimettalism and demonetizing

and free coinage and the Sherman act and the purchase of bullion and what Congress should do and shouldn't do that it all makes my head swim and I lose confidence in Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle and everybody else. The whole thing seems to be in a tangle. Have we no great statesmen, no great financiers to back up to? Are the editors of the papers to box the thing about forever and ever and keep the people in a quandary? Is partisan politics to curse the country while it is suffering from a financial panic that is paralyzing every industry and creating a general distrust. There is not a Republican paper but what would rather the Democrats would make a blunder than to bring ralief. They blunder than to bring relief. They are a heartless set—these politicans. They are everlastingly machining around to keep in office or to get in around to keep in office or to get in and the Democrats are nearly as bad as the Republicans. I have heard so much in the last two weeks about machine politics that I am sick. I never conceived how many bargains and trades had to be made to be made. and trades had to be made to get an office; how many traps and triggers and how the patronage and spoils and perquisites had to be divided out to suit the Congressmen and keep them in office. Not all the Congressmen, of course, for thank heaven we have some there who have no machine and who would not fear to have every act of their political life laid open to the people, but with some of them a public office is a private trust. They say,
"This is my office. I worked for it,
stooped for it, lied for it, and I'm going
to make all I can out of it." It has been that way always I reckon and we can't help it, but I do wish we had some great statesmen like there used to be—some great thinkers and leaders like Calhoun and Webster and DeWitt Clinton of the olden times. I wish that we had Justice Jackson in Congress, for I do believe that a man who could untangle the Central railroad as quickly as he did could untangle all this money business and tell the counthis money ousness and ten the country what to do to restore confidence. That is all that is wanted, they say. Confidence! I want some myself. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom. My old friend Cicero Strong told me the other day that the way to sattle the trouble was that the way to settle the trouble was to take the 100,000,000 of reserved gold that was in the treasury and use it, for it had been there for years and years it had been there for years and years doing no good and they might just as well fill up the bags with iron or lead or copper and nobody would ever know the difference, for it is never counted. but is weighed twice a year. It could be fixed up in the night by the treasurer and one or two men to help. What is the use of the gold locked

what is the use of the gold locked up so long when it is needed so bad?" "Maybe that's been done already," said I. "Maybe the gold isn't there, but it is only bags of lead." "Maybe them Republicans did change it," said Cicero, and he looked solemn, like he, too, had lost confidence. gretted.

"The people of South Carolina are good people. They are well-meaning, industrious, patriotic and proud of their State. They are, however, like other people in that they are capable of being led astray. When a craze and harangued the boys on the silver question. "Free silver!" he cried. "Free silver! Blessed be the prospect. When our party gets in power, my brethren, there will be no more want, no more poverty, no more hands to hang down or feeble knees to shake, but everybody will have silver. Bless the Lord! We will run every mine to its full capacity day and night, and w will open a thousand new ones and ship the shining ore to the mints and melt and mold and stamp and then ship it all over the country by the car-load, and when our share gets here we will load it in wagons and drive out on every road, and as the wagons move along we will shovel it out and scatter it far and wide, and even the women and children will get some, bless the Lord! Free silver; come quickly and buy without money and without price,

oh ye of little faith," and the people said "amen." That wasn't much worse than peech that I heard George Francis rain make at Rochester about twenty years ago. He grew sublimely eloquent about the government issuing millions and billions and trillions and quintrillions of paper money and lending everybody just as much as they wanted. "Keep the paper mills running day and night and the printing machines, and let the bright, new bills flood the land and then I will have a pocketful and feel like a gentleman, and my country friend over there will have his saddle bags full, and that good old woman will have her apron full and we will build docks and canals and railroads and meeting houses and ships and factories and everybody will have plenty to do at big prices, and the poor will become rich and those who are now rich will become poor, for their old-fashioned

will be good no more, and we vill all be happy as if the millennium "Hold on, Train," said one of his hearers; "hold on a minute." "What's the matter?" said Train. "Wouldn't the whole thing collapse and bust up after a while?" said his hearer. Train ooked at him with soverign contempt, and said: "Why, of course, it would; any fool might know that. There would be an awful bust up, but all these hotels and canals and railroads and factories wouldn't bust up-they would be there. Don't you see?"

There is some truth in all this, even if a crank did say it. Go to Decatur and Anniston and Boyce's and Sheffield and Florence and Bridgeport. Go anywhere where there was a boom a few years ago and see the big houses and stores and factories that are empty. They are all there, but the collapse came and the builders have scattered to parts upknown.

You can't force prosperity by a boom, neither can it be forced by

boom, neither can it be forced by legislation at Washington. They may grease the wagon so that it will run easier, but no permanent relief will come until there is a demand for the products. products of industry, whether they come from the factories, the mills, the furnaces or the soil. Thore has been an over-production in almost everything and there has been too much extravagance at home. If a man gor-mandizes himself he gets sick and has to take medicine. Just so most every-body has been living beyond their means—buying too much on a credit because credit was offered and goods cents and raises cotton at 7 cents to pay for it, he will eat up a good crop of cotton three months before it is go ton three months before it is gathered. The cotton crop this fall, with every advantage, will hardly mone than pay the farmer's meat bill, the wages of the hireling and the guano used in down comes we are not prepared for and all I can do is to lay it on this in ancial business and tell my folks it is laby of confidence. It is all right, and we are things our madding Chicago has gone up the spout at my house—thank the good Lord.

BILL ARP.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP. The Tariff Will Be Considered at the Extra Session—No Recess Can Be Taken.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Representative W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, who presided over the Chicago Convention, and who is recognized as one of the inevitable leaders in the next Congress, arrived in this city this morning. Questioned as to the probable outcome of the extra session, he said:

said:
"It has always been my belief that
"It has always been my belief that the extra session will be continuous, and that no recess can be taken. Under any circumstances, however, tariff question will be considered. soon as the committee on ways and means is announced the tariff will be taken up by them; and even should there be a recess before the regular session in December, the committee will continue to have sessions for the consideration of the new tariff law which the committee will report to the

The rumored intention to place him at the head of the committee on ways and means was mentioned, and he was sked if he would accept the place. Mr. Wilson hesitated a moment, and then replied, with a smile: "I have never known of any one refusing a good chairmanship if it were offered him, chairmanship if it were offered but I will say that the chairman of that committee, during the next Congress, will not have his honor without his labors." He added that he had re-ceived no intimation on the subject beyond what he read in the newspapers He further said that there would be no opposition to the re-election of Mr Crisp as Speaker, so far as he knew, and that he believed the majority of the people of West Virginia were in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-General E. L. Thomas, formerly a citizen of Convington, Ga., who has been appointed agent of the Sac and Fox Indians by Secretary Smith, left today for his post of duty in the Indian Territory. He commanded the Georgia brigade of the Stonewall Jackson division during the

war.
The doorkeeper of the next House will probably be a Democrat. Under the last house the South had only the Speaker. It is maintained by Southern Democrats and conceded by many of the Northern members that the South is entitled to the doorkeeper in addition to Speaker. That will leave the North three elective officers-clerk, sergeantat arms and postmaster. The bulk of the patronage is controlled by the

doorkeeper.
The only Southern candidate yet in the field is E. B. Smith, of Texas, but when it becomes known that the South will get the doorkeeper no doubt other candidates will declare themselves.
Under orders of Secretary Smith the

board of pension appeals is being de-pleted of its Republican majority. Under the former Democratic administra tion this tribunal was composed of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. When the Harrison administration got power it made the board consist of four Republicans to two Democrats. Secretary Smith, be-fore leaving, determined to change its partisan complexion. Three Republians have been removed and more will

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There are each day added indications that the repeal of the Sherman law will be accompained with considerable difficulty. With the contested election in the Senate, however, it will be a long the Senate, however, it will be a long With the contested election in reached in that body. While it is almost like guessing at the attendance of the world's fair, the present indications

session into December. General Wheeler, of Alabama, at all times an interesting figure in the house, has some unique views on the financial situation. In speaking of the struggle of gold and silver for the su-premacy, he said today: "The great truggle of the next twenty years, has been in the past, will be the fight between the United States and Great Britain for the commercial supremacy of the world. The United States an Mexico, which is, geographically, and should be commercially, a part of us, produce three-fourths of the silver of the world. Great Britain, on her side controls the countries producing one half of the gold of the world. It is therefore, more to the interest of England to establish a single gold standard and their statesmen are doing their best to bring about the demonetization of silver: On the result of the battle depends the supremacy of the two nations. I have every confidence in the democratic party to prevent the attain-ment of England's object. The quesion before congress is to preserve the monetary value of gold and silver. When gold ceased to be a commodity, in 1879, an era of great prosperity of curred throughout this country. Wha will be the result if gold be now allow ed to go to a premium and again be come merchandize, it will be difficult to foretell. One thing is certain, if the United States hopes to sustain itself in this struggle against England, it has got to keep silver on a parity with

WASHINGTON, July 12.—There i unquestionable authority for announce ment that Representative Bland of Missouri will not be chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures in the coming Congress. The ad ministration does not want him. Mr Bland himself, under the circumstances does not care to be chairman of the committee. Speaker Crisp is perfectly reconciled to the idea of having a different chairman for this committee. In fact, he has consented to pass Bland by. Bland recognizes that the comby. Bland recognizes that the com-mittee is certain to be made up with a majority hostile to his silver ideas, and

he does not therefore care to be merely the nominal head of it.

Who will be decided upon as chair man cannot now be stated. Gen. Tracy of New York was next to Bland on the committee in the last House, but it is understood Crisp does not care to appoint him. Whoever the chairman of this committee may be, it is certain that the Democratic leader on the floor for the repeal of the Sherman law will be Bourk Cochran of New York.

-The United States dispatch steamer Dolphin, now repairing at the Brook-lyn navy yard, is under orders to conyey Secretary of the Navy Herbert on ta tour of inspection of the navy sta-ions and naval plants on the Atlantic coast. The Dolphin will sail with Secretary Herbert, it is announced, in the course of a few days. -If a farmer buys bulk meat at 15

making it: -The Florids Agricultural College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior. TALK AT THE CAPITAL.

A Variety of Interesting News-Con-sulates, Cholera, Pensions and Post Special to The Atlanta Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.-There will be no more consuls appointed until the meeting of Congress, as all the appointments made during the recess must be sent to the Senate for confirmation, and as any person appointed consul would not care to leave the country until confirmed, nothing would be gained by making appointments earlier. This information comes direct from the State department.

Surgeon General Wyman, of the

marine hospital service, says there need be no apprehension whatever because of the appearance of a vessel having several cases of yellow fever aboard in Hampton Roads. He says orders have been issued for the yellow fever patients and those who have been exposed to contagion to be taken care of at the Cape Charles quarantine and that there are ample facilities for reventing any spread of the disease. He says there is no danger in his opinion of yellow fever in the South this year, and that as we have escaped cholera thus far no fear need be felt of it.

of it.

The report generally published of late that Representative Springer wants to retire from the chairman-ship of the ways and means committee because of ill health is contradicted by Springer himself. In a letter to a friend here he says he has never intimated a desire to be relieved of his chairmanship, that, in fact, his health was never better than at present, and that he is preparing for the tariff work he expects to undertake in the next

Though the machinery of the pen sion bureau is scarcely yet organized upon the basis of making the roll legitimate and honest, frauds of the most outrageous and startling character have been developed. For instance it has been shown that many of the policemen of Washington are on the rolls and drawing pensions. Ben Butler, when in Congress many years ago, obtained the passage of an act providing that none but honorably discharged soldiers and sailors should be employed on the police force of the procedings, if taken as now sketched out will, it may be safely stated, precipitate a storm and outcry far surpassing any which has employed on the police force of the District of Columbia.

The statute is still upon the books and has caused the local authorities great annoyance. In order to obtain a position on the police force the applicant must undergo a most rigid medi-cal examination. He must be approved by the medical examining board as physically sound in every respect; and yet scores of men who have thus been pronounced sound by a competent board of surgeons have been enabled to go before pensioning examining boards, under Republican manipulation, and obtain certificates of disability grnting

Under the present regime the pen-sion lists are being closely scrutinized, and wherever fraud or deception is de-

veloped the roll is purged.

Under Republican rule the pension aws were strained and even distorted in order to increase pensions that the Republicans might make political capital out of that liberality to the old soldiers. Now competent men are carefully examining the laws with the view of honestly and fairly interpreting them. The decisions of Bussey, formerly assistant secretary of the interior, and other officials who prostituted the pension system and laws to partisan pur-poses, are being overhauled and where they conflict with the law they are re-

versed or modified. Bussey once rendered an opinion declaring deserters entitled to pensions. The task of revising this mass of perverted law and of unearthing the frauds that have been perpetrated is

nerculean, but it is being accomplish-Representative Grady, of the third North Carolina district, has suffered sorely in his experience with the post-office department. His one object has been to procure the removal of a negro postmaster at Fayetteville. The Democrats of the district insisted upon the summary removal of the "nigger. Brother Grady is a consistent member of the church and patient worker. He spent weeks in Washington, as he said, neglecting his private business" deavoring to get the objectionable "nigger" out of the Fayetteville post-"nigger" out of the Fayetteville office He grew thin and melane

over his continued disappointment. Finally one day, after having tried various expedients, he climbed the steps to the office of a newspaper correspondent. In dejected tones he re-peated his experience with the postmaster general, and added, "Now I've come to get the newspapers to help me. If you'll do it, you'll help all the other Democrats, too. I want you to get all these d-d Republican postmasters to resign."

An oath is a stranger to Brother Grady's lips, but the vivid recollection of his experience overcame him, and nothing short of profanity would ex-

press his feelings.
The trouble with Brother Grady's case was the same that confronted many other Democratic congressmen in procuring removals of Republicans. He could not prevail upon the Democrats of Fayetteville to agree upon successor to the "nigger." Instead of uniting upon an acceptable Democrat, they divided into factions, each insist-ing upon its own man. The postmaster-general assured Mr. Grady more than once that whenever he would submit the name of a good Democrat, acceptable to the people of Fayetteville, the negro would be removed and the popular choice appointed.

THE FIRST ARREST UNDER THE DISPENSARY LAW.—A special dispatch to the Columbia Journal, dated Rock to the Columbia Journal, dated from Hill, July 13, says that Marshal R. F. Thomason was notified that M. L. Doolen had been retailing liquor in Fort Mill. He at once took a posse and proceeded to make arrests. Upon and proceeded to make arrests. Upon arriving there and making investigation it was learned that there were also two more implicated, John Blackburn, colored, and Sam Laney, a white citizen of Fort Mill. At Laney's house was found a valise containing five gallons of corn whiskey, which, it is alleged, belonged to Doolen. The negro had been helping to dispose of it. They were brought to this place and Doolen sent to jail to await trial. Laney secured bond to appear Monday; also the negro. also the negro.

The arrests were made for violating the internal revenue laws and the Dis-The arrests were the

-Dr. H. C. Neal, a minister of the Methodist church at Kirkpatrick, Ind., had just concluded a temperance sermon when O. P. C. Evans, one of the leading prohibitionists of Indiana, arose and began a speech, denouncing all the laymen and ministers not belonging to the third party as hypocritical knaves and rascals. Dr. Neal called upon him to desist, when Evans started to abuse him. Neal finally came down from the pulpit and threw the disturber bodily out of doors, while the congregation cheered enthusiastically.

pensary law. The arr first under the new law.

BLIND TIGERS IN CHARLESTON.

Forcible Resistance to the Dispensary Law-A Whiskey Rebellion in South Carolina. Special to the Augusta Chronicle.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—No arrests have as yet been made by the Governor's spies under the Evans' liquor law, although the presence here of the assistant attorney general of the State, and the fact that he has been closeted all day with an administration trial justice would indicate that the Governor is about to start the machinery in motion to crush the metropolis of the State.

The town council of Mt. Pleasant has called a mass meeting to-morrow night to take legal steps to squelch the State barroom opened in that vil

lage. It transpired to-day that the Governor has written officially to several of his friends in the city, offering them \$25 for every case they make out of a violation of the law. The liquor dealers in the mean time are prepared with their counsel and with bail bonds to meet the fight. The indications are that upwards of fifty arrests will be nade to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14,—The mailed hand of Governor Tillman made a move to-day against the blind tigers in Charleston. They have been running now just two weeks since the dispensary law went into effect, and while it is true that every house in while it is true that every house in Charleston has a supply of stimulants stored away, enough to last six months. the blind tigers which sprang into existence on July 1st have been doing a thriving business.

For about ten days the city has been thronged with the Governor's spies. Two days ago the assistant attorney general of the State arrived here and for two days he has been in consulta-

for two days he has been in consulta-tion with the spies and the prosecu-ting officers of the county. Today the attorney general applied to a magi-strate for search warrants, but that outcry far surpassing any which has yet attended the inauguration of the law. Magna Charta, the bill of rights, trial by jury, are all proposed to be practically set aside. Simultaneously with the arrest of the accused on charges of violation of the dispensary law, and before trial and conviction, his place of business is to be condemned and abated as a nuisance, the premises searched and the good and chattles confiscated to the State and carried away. This is the program mapped out by the dispensary law, and this is the program that Governor Tillman proposes to enforce on the metropolis of the State. It is no secret that its enforcement will pe resisted by force, if necessary. In fact it is no secret that a good many of the suspects have armed themselves and are prepared to defend the sanctity

LOST IN A TEXAS CAVE.

of their premises at the point of the pistol, and it is equally certain that the

popular sympathy is entirely on their

San Antonio Man's Adventure While on a Hunting Trip.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 12.—Capt. J. N. Daniels, a prominent citizen of this city, returned today from a ten days' hunting trip in the mountains, 100 hundred miles northwest of here, in the course of which he made a wonderful discovery and had an experien

While separated from his companion: he came to an opening on the side of a precipitous canon in a most ragged and mountainous section. He managed to reach the cave by letting himself down from above with a rope which he took from his saddle, and explored it for a distance of half a mile.
In it he found pottery, a half dozen

Indian stone hatchets and jars filled with obsidian arrowheads, and twenty numan skulls. At the lower part he cave was a stream of water in which were many fish resembling perch, with sightless eyes.
The captain's light being blown out,

he was horrified to find that his matches which had fallen into the stream, were spoiled, and that he was in hopeless darkness. In endeavoring to find his way out he became utterly bewildered and groped about for man hours until completely exhausted.

He lay down on the rocky floor and fell asleep. Awakening he continued his search, but he had gotten into a

part of the cave that was very low and filled with great boulders. He became discouraged and gave up hope of ever finding his way out.

Yet, knowing the danger of remaining inactive and brooding over his situation, he made another effort and finally came to the stream. His tongue being swollen and parched with thirst, he jumped into the water and drank a

great quantity of it. It occurred to him to wade down the stream, it being only a few feet deep. This he did and soon the way became lighter. The stream made a sudden turn, and proceeding he quickly came to where it emerged from the cave. Pushing aside the bushes that thick ly grew about the opening Captain Daniels looked up to see above him

the bright sky.

He made his way with diffiulty to
the ranch, which he reached late in
the ranch, which he reached late in the night, exhausted and weak from lack of food. He was in the cave from 2 o'clock p. m. Monday, June 26, to about 6 o'clock in the evening of the following day. All that he had to eat was a handful of old corn, found in an Indian jar, and a small fish which he killed and ate raw.

-Mr. Henry L. Brandt, of Oconec County, reports the largest yield of wheat that we have heard of this season. He prepared his land well, used stable manure, sowed four bushels blue straw wheat and reaped one hundred and eighteen bushels and three peeks and eighteen busness and three peeks of heavy weight wheat. He sowed about four acres, and thus it will be seen that his yield wants only a fraction of thirty bushels to the acre. Since harvest he has planted the same land in corn and peas, which are up nicely and the corn is now knee high nicely, and the corn is now knee high Last year on the same land he made one hundred bushels of corn and forty one hundred bushels of corn and forty bushels of peas. When he began to till this land several years ago it was the poorest of upland and old sage field at that. But by judicious cultiva-tion and fertilization he has brought it to a high degree of fertility. Mr. Brandt is one of the best farmers, not only in Oconece, but in the State, and knows how to make money on farm.

—According to the report of Inspec-tor Jones, the phosphate royalty of the first eight months of the fiscal year was \$175,000, against only \$157,000 for the entire previous twelve months. At the same rate, during the remaining four months, the royalty will amount to \$360,000, which will be the largest annual receipts ever known by about \$33,000. STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Interesting Notes from Various Sour -Mrs. Preston S. Brooks was criti-

cally ill last week at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. V. E. McBee, in Columbia.

Golumbia.

—Governor Tillman has asked for four hundred stands of arms from the United States government to be used at Clemson College.

—Governor Tillman has appointed Mr. T. J. Duckett school commissioner

Mr. T. J. Duckett school commissioner of Laurens County, in place of L. P. Davenport, resigned.

—The South Carolina State Dental Association will convene in its twenty-third annual session, at Columbia, on Tuesday, August 8th.

—The Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. of South Carolina will meet in Yorkville on Tuesday, July 25, and continue in session until the next day.

—The assignment of Citadel cadets to Clemson College has been with.

to Clemson College has been with-drawn, as Lieut. Donaldson does not need their assistance in drilling the students.

students.

—Capt. J. Ravenel Macbeth, formerly of Charleston, died at Monk's Corner, July 1st, after a short illness. He was a gallant officer of the first South Carolina Artillery, C. S. A.

—Charles L. Simons, for twelve years money order clerk in the postoffice in Charleston, died on the 11th inst. It is generally thought that he

office in Charleston, died on the 11th inst. It is generally thought that he worked himself to death.

—The County Alliances all over the State are passing resolutions calling for the repeal of the Sherman law, and the substitution for it of an act providing for the free doinage of silver.

-- Mr. J. C. Blair, of York County. reports that he harvested this year 76 bushels of wheat from 4 bushels sown. The wheat was sown in two patches and the better of the two yielded 56 bushels from 2 bushels sown.

-The railroads of the State have always transported free all exhibits for the State Fair, but this rule has been abrogated, and exhibitors will pay freight hereafter on all articles sent to the Fair, which will decrease exhibits in the future.

-Alliancemen will have a rally at Greenwood on the 29th inst. and every effort will be made to make it a monster affair. Governor Tillman and other prominent Alliancemen will make addresses. Reduced rates will be given -Two Mormon preachers have been

arrested by the citizens of Woodford, Barnwell County, and ordered to leave the country. The friends of the Mor-mons tried to rescue them, but the people were determined to get rid of them, and sent them off under a strong guard. -Isaac Mitchell (colored) and his entire family, consisting of five persons, were poisoned last week in Charleston.

Mitchell and daughter Ada are dead and the others are critically ill. The physicians who made the post mortem agree that the victims died from arsenical poison. -The next annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association will be held in Spartanburg, August 2, 3 and . Through the generosity of Presi-

dent Wilson, the grounds and buildings of Converse College will be thrown open and placed at the disposal of the Association. -Judge Gary decided that the court had no jurisdiction in the dispensary case at Columbia, as he had no right to go back and pass upon the question of fact involved in the action of the county

poard of control. The board did not exceed its authority in appointing a dispenser, and it was their business to decide whether the petition was signed by a majority of freehold voters. —Adjutant General Farley has paid the State troops their annual appropria-tion. The number of men present at the inspections this year was 3,509. The amount divided among them was \$10,-000. This is the first time the State

troops have ever been paid off so early

in the year, but as several companies desired to attend the World's Fair, and

several expect to go into camp, Gen-eral Farley decided to pay them at

THE PECOS BRIDGE, TEXAS.-Another great engineering work recently completed in Texas is the very high cantilever bridge over the Pecos River. This bridge, some 330 feet high, while not the highest in the world, is one of the highest, and at the same time one of the most considerable railroad structures ever erected. When the engineers locating that part of the Southern Pacific Railroad came to the Pecos River, they wanted to go directly across with a bridge; but more timid counsels prevailed, and instead of takcounsels prevailed, and instead of taking a flying leap over a canon more than 300 feet deep, it was decided to make a detour of 25 miles by way of the Rio Grande. This was eleven or twelve years ago. This longer route, though the curves were sharp and the grades steep, was expensive to build and maintain, and more expensive to operate. It was a heavy tax on through freight, and several years ago it was decided to take the flying leap of the Pecos, and thus avoid the grades and curves and longer haul. The Phoenix

Bridge Company did the work. The entire length of the bridge is 2180 feet from abutment to abutment. There' are two cantilevers 172 feet 6 inches ong each, and one suspended lattice-This suspended girder span of 80 feet. span is hung between the two canti-lever spans on eight massive bars, and expansion spaces are left at each end of several inches where it should join the cantilevers. The intense heat the summer sun makes this space for expansion a necessity. In addition to these spans there are eight lattice spans of 65 feet each, one plate-girder span of 45 feet, eighteen plate-girder spans of 35 feet each, and sixteen plate-girder spans of 35 feet each. The width of the floor of the completed span is 25 feet, part of which is taken up by a walkway on either side of the single track. The bridge has a factor of safety of five; that is, it has a sufficient strength to bear five times the pressure made by a continuous train of the heaviest modern locomotive moving over it. From the ground at the bottom of the canon and on the banks of the river the bridge looks like a slender lattic-work, but it is really, as will be seen from the above statement as to its strongth, a very solid and stable structure.—Harper's Weekly.

-Prohibition will be the issue in the Iowa State campaign this year. The present prohibition law was enacted by the Republican Legislature. The Democrats propose to make a fight for the repeal of the law, which even its friends admit has never been enforced The Prohibitionists want the fines and penalties for violation of the law inreased and the Republicans want to dodge the issue if possible. Governor-Boles has made several strong speeches in favor of high license and shingana police regulation, and they were very popular with all who heard them. It is generally thought that the Democrats will be successful.